THE EVENING at a ODONNELL'S MISSION-Mr. Johnson, J. C. Dene, W. S. Andrews, U. E. Phillips, T. E. Mos L. Johnson, Mass Mary Care.

BAY AND EVENING THE COLDEN AND EVENING THE COLDEN AND EVENING THE COLDEN AND FRISKY CORTUGUSAND CURIOSITIES. OLYMPIC THEATER.
THIS EVENING STO-THE ICE WITCH-YOUNG ACTRESS.
Mr. Leuch, the Webb Siders, the Fowler Sisters and full company.
Groud Greman Opera Charas. A gargeous Finals, THE ELFIN
BELL.

THIS EVENING at 8-THEO, THOMAS'S ORCHESTRAL GARDEN CONCERT. Programm's varied every evening. Sixty

OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING at R. THE NICOLO TROUPF SPORTS OF
ATLAS—LIVING LADDER—ARKIAL BARS. Roberto Nicolo,
the Wonder of the Age. Millie Delphine, and Mile. Rosa. WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING-THE BANLON BROTHERS-STAR COM-PANY OF GYMNASTS.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING-RICHELING-Mr. Janes Stark, Mr. M. W.
Leffingwell, Mr. John Nunar, Miss Alice Gray.

NEW FRENCH THEATER.

THIS EVENING—Opening of Italian Open-BARBIERE DE
SEVIGILIA—Le milds Boschetti.

## Business Notices.

THE GREAT CALIFORNIA WINE DEPOT!

PRACE HATH ITS VICTORIES. To present or enquer disease is a grand senier exactly and as shrely less builet and bayonet will destroy, so surely will HOSVETTER'S BITTERS

This is the most trying period of the year. The staming of the This is the most trying period of the year. Are sentence of missioners typicals more or less to the consuming temperature of missioners. Vigor cozes from every pose. The strength of man possess hway in invisible vapor, and weaker woman becomes relaxed and borveless. It was to most such difficulties that Hostmitan's Eitzens

Peere given to society. It is to provent the cril consequences to behich an unbraced, depleted, debilitated organization is liable, that they are recommended as a SERMER TOXIC for both sexes. Old peo-ple die of exhaustion every day, who might have kept death at buy for Pears to come by an occasional resort to this powerful and hermites regelable stomachic.

Nine-tenths of the community, rich as well as poor, work contin-

waity. If their hands are unemployed their brains are busy, and head brock is as depressing to the vital energies as unuscular fail. But tone the system with HOLTETTER'S BUTTERS.

but the wear and lear of business life will be comparatively unlest, been in the most oppressive weather. No languar wall be ex-perienced for as fast as the vital forces are expended they will be recruited and renewed by this healthful restorative. As a Summer Is vigorator it is indispensible to young and old. Sold everywhere.

> A CLEAR HEAD FOR BUSINESS

to the sure result of a Bottle of CONGRESS WATER

CLUANS THE HEAD

SHARPENS THE APPETITE

T GENERAL DEBILITY AND DESPRISIA take FERRIN WATER

SQLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate. They create a braithy appetite.
They are at a middet to change of water and diet. They strengthen the system. They purify the breath and cure sour stomach. They cure Dayoppais and Constipation. They cure Liver complaint and Norwan Market and Constipation. They care Liver Complaint and Nervous Headsche DRAKK's PLANTATION BITTERS have cared more schoos, energation, inclinated yard want of vita energy that any decine the world has ever produced. They as partially adopted delicate females and persons of eschotary occupations. Oneseve a proprietory private stemp over the cork of each bottle. If any late has not got it, report to ver the first Danack & to.

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR CHILDREN-MRS. Winesow's Scorings State for Children telleves the child from pain, invigorales the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity and wind colic. Perfectly safe in all cases, as millions of mothers can teatify.

AGUE.—STRICKLAND'S AGUE REMEDY is a certain factor. It has stood the test of years in the Valleys of Mississippl and fitteness, and it the severelyn remedy in all these infected districts. First not

SECOND-HAND SAFES in large numbers. and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and Dist Plasten Sara. For sale low.

Manyin & Co. 265 Broadway, and 721 Chestent st., Phila. THE ÆTNA NOISELESS LOCK-STITCH SEWING-

BLANCE BEAUTHEREN & Ca., No. 34 Rowery, N. Y. WILLCOX & GIBBS SEWING MACHINE.

"Research is stronger and less liable to rip in use or wear, than the Bookstitch." | Janue's Report of the "Island Park Trial." Send for the "Report" and samples of Work containing both kinds of alliches on the same nince of goods. No. 301 Brondway. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D .-

The "best" free to soldlers, and low to officers and civilians. 1,909 Chestasted. Phila: Astorpi., N.Y.; 13 Green st., Boston. Avoid Braudulent imitations of his patents. A Cure warranted or no charge made, Rheumatism, Reursleis, Gost. Asthms, cured by Dr. Firther's Rheumatism Res-per. Purely regulable. Reduced from \$10 to \$2 per bottle; Agents, Demas Barnes & Co.

ONE HUNDRED Second-hand SEWING MACHINES for pale ahean. All in good order and warranted one year. FINELE & Lyon bewing Machine Co., No. 581 Strondway, New York.

TRADE NOTICE .- Messrs. HUNT & DUSENBURY, Hatters, respectfully announce to the Trade, that they are prepared to Juraish the Fall fashions at Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Aster H . case, New York. TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-aons, SUPPONTERS, &C.—MARSH & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey-et. Lady attendant.

FLORENCE LOCK-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES—Best in the world.

FLORENCE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANT, No. 500 Broadway.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BARER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 456 Broadway. MOTT'S CHEMICAL POMADE Restores Gray Hair.

keeps it glossy and from felling out, removes dandruff; the fo ingused. Sold by Rusmon, No. 10 Aster House and drug GROVER & BAKER'S HIGHEST PREMIUM ELASTIC Howe SEWING MACHINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

WHEELER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dozen; Duplicates, \$2.
All negatives registered. R. A. Lewis, No. 160 Charlesment. N. Y.

## AUDACIOUS ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

DIAMOND RINGS TO THE VALUE OF \$7,000 STOLEN

PROM A JEWELRY STORE—ESCAPE OF THE THIEF.

A most audacious robbery was committed at the Jewelry store of Mr. Wm. R. Tice, corner of Fulton and Johnson-sis, last evening, which for boldness surpasses anything of the kind that has ever taken place in this city.

It appears that about eight o'clock, shortly before the time of closing, a light wagot, drawn by a sprightly horse, drove up Fulton-st, and turning the corner of Johnson-st. halted immediately in front of one of the large windows, through arbitch all that is doing within can be seen from without. The cases containing the most valuable articles in the store, were on the counter, in front of this window.

The vohicle contained two men—one rather large and stort, and the other tail and slender. The latter jumped out and entered the store. According Mr. Thomas Tice, he stated that the desired to purchase a diamond ring, and a box containing some of the most valuable goods of this kind was placed before him. Alter scrattinizing the lot, and being convinced, doubless, that it was the real article, he took a handkerchef from his pocket, and holding it at two corners, with both hands, put it to his face, as if to wipe off the perspiration. Suddenly he clapped the bandkerchlef ever the box, and taking it up ran out of the face, us if to wipe off the perspiration. Suddenly he clapped the bandkerchief ever the box, and taking it up ran out of the

Before the asionished attendants knew what to do, or which way to turn, the fellow had jumped into the back part of the vehicle, and the heavy man (his confederate) having the lines in one hand and a whip in the other, urged the horse forward. They proceeded down Johnson at, at a rapid rate, and crossing into Tillary drove to Park-ave, at full speed. Reaching the corner of Vanderbilt-ave, they jumped out, and let the horse stand. Meeting a man and a boy they took the hats from their heads, and threw their own (straw) hats into the street. They then ran toward Flushing-ave., and that was the last seen of them.

them.

The police being notified promptly pursued the thieves, but without success. They found the horse and wagon, however, and took them in charge. A diamord cluster ring was picked up in the body of the wagon. Romanana Riggs of the Forty-first Police Precinct found another cluster ring in Johnson and opposite Mr. Thee stars, and a clerk found suil nother.

The box stolen contained 2s diamond cluster rings, in all valued at \$7,000.

The operation in the store was so sudden that not one of the plerks can give an intelligible description of the they are the

plerks can give an intelligible description of the thieves or the tyle or color of the clothes in which they were dressed. They are doubliess adepts at the business, and had fully matured or time parate batting from into crocario.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1866. The Tribune in London. STEVENS PROTEINS ASSESSED Agents for Libraries, It Respects
Libraries and Committee of the sale of FFE TRIBUSE
They was now coming Sections and Assessed Sections.

To Correspondents. No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Wheteveri intended for insertion must be submitteded by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guar, unty for his good faith.

An business letters for this office should be addressed to "The Trus ENR." New York.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Our European news by the Atlantic Cable is to last night. France has assured England that the fortresses of Marrenburg and Philippeville would not be demanded from Belgium. The cholera is making sad ravages at Brann, Pesth and Nikolsburg. Bavaria has submitted to the Prussian demands. Gen. La Marmora has resigned as Chief of Staff to the King. The United States Officers in Russia continue to receive ovations everywhere. The Russian Embassador at the German Bund has been recalled. A revolt of exiled Poles has taken place in Siberia but was at once quelled. The peace negotiations between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria were still in progress, and it was believed they would soon be brought to a satistween Prissia, Austria and Bavaine and it was believed they would soon be brought to a satisfactory and successful termination. It is reported that the Empress of Mexico has entirely failed in obtaining from Louis Napoleon the aid she asked for. The report was current that Maximilian would soon return to Europe.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The National Labor Congress held its third session yesterday in Baltimore. Resolutions were passed to use all honorable means to obtain the hour labor plan, as it was necessary to the moral, intellectual and social weifare of workingmen; also to obtain for convicts the same rate of pay as paid to honest workmen, and to vote for no one who was not pledged to the support of the hour movement.

William E. Robert, President of the Fernin Rother. who was not pleaged to the support of the man account. William R. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has published a letter in which he emphatically denies that the Fenian Brotherhood is to be used for political purposes, and stigmatizes such statements as base fabrications, circulated to injure the organization.

It is gratifying to state that the Commissioners of Arriculture report that the crops in the North and North West, and portions of the South are unusually large.

### THE IMPENDING CANVASS.

One of the most enthusiastic, if not the largest, political meetings ever held in Pennsylvania, took place vesterday at Reading. It was a grand and noble ralle of Union ists. Over 20,000 persons were present. Before the meeting there was a magnificent parade, headed by 30 bands of music, and marshaled by Gen. John F. Hartranft. Speeches were made by Gen. Geary, Col. John W. Forney, the Hon. Lewis W. Hall, and others. Resolu-Formy, the Hon. Lewis W. Hall, and others. Resolu-tions were passed supporting the policy of Congress, up-holding the Constitutional amendment, and requesting the National Executive Committee to expel the Hon. H. J. Raymond from his position as Chairman.

The Union Lengue of Philadelphia held a meeting last evening. Over 500 members were present. Resolutions were adopted to welcome the delegates to the Convention of Seuthern Loyalists upon their arrival, and denomening the policy of Andrew Johnson under the guidance of

William H. Seward.

The Unionisis gained another victory restorday. John S. Thomas of the Hd District and Francis Thomas of the IVth District, Md., were unanimously re-nominated for Congress by the Radicals.

#### CITY NEWS.

Thirteen certificates of death from cholars were received at the Bureau of Records and Vital Statistics during the 24 hours ending at 2 p. m. yesterday. During the week ending, last Tuerday, 114 cases occurred in Brooklyn, of which 80 proved fatal. Of the latter number 46 took place in the Tweifth, 19 in the Eleventh, and 5 in the Sixth

Yesterday was the second day's proceedings of the I. O. of O. F., now being held at Odd Fellow's Hall, Grandst. A number of new members were initiated. In 1867 the Grand Lodge will hold its meeting in Syracuse. This morning at 9 o'clock the business of the meeting will be continued.

The trotting match resterday at the Fashion Course, between Telegraph and Joe Hooker, resulted in a victory to the former. Telegraph won in three straight heats.

STOCKS AND MARKETS.

Gold is higher under a reneral calling in of loaned gold, with a view to making it searce for delivery. The built boust of their ability to farce the quotations up at discretiles, but as the only real demand is for duties. Secretary McCullock can the only real demand is for duties, Secretary McCalloch can at once demolish the bulls by stelling gold for daties at a fixed rate. Since stocks are stendy. At the Second Board the market was steady, and after the call prices remained unchanged. The merket closed dull at quotations. Money is quoted on call at 5 per cent, with exceptions at lower rates by banks and parties who call their leans and put un the rates upon the shortest notice. Commercial paper is quoted 5.7 per cent. The business of the Sub-Treasury was. Receipts, \$2.716,987.93.—for Custom, \$2.27,059. Payment, \$1,164,427.85. Befance, \$29.573.926.98; Gold Notca, \$2.60,099. Foreign grain, and for this the rates have improved. The ceal miners of Pentrely varia for econtempting a supervision of operations for 30 or 90 days, and will held a convention in a short time upon trade affairs.

To On our inside pages of to-lay's issue will be found European, and South American Correspondence: an interesting article on Parements; Trials at Police Headquarters; Commercial matters and Market Reports.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week. ed. Mr. Greeley the story of his visit to the White Mountains, while the story of his visit to lie While Mountains, while Mr.
Taylor continues his trip to Colorado. Mr. Cook's let-ter on Sully is published, and our Dougoda correspond-ent writes about the harvests of the West. The papers on Protection are continued, and in addition, there are book reviews-news about science, literature, the fine arts, the crops, general and foreign news, the workets, and the latest intelligence from all parts of the world. The subscriptions for our EXTRA TRIBUNEars coming in largely from all parts of the country, and we intend to continue and develop the features which have made it the most popufor sale at the counter. Our EXTRA TRIBUNE is sold at

the following rates: the following rules:

2 copies for three months.

26 copies for three months.

60 copies for three months.

100 copies for three months.

The aspers to be sent to one address.

Address Tun Thinnan, New-York City.

Of course, the Unionists of our City will desire and expect a visit from the Southern Unionists about to assemble in Philadelphia directly after the close of their Convention. We suggest, therefore, a meeting of our leading citizens to invite and prepare for such visit. We all want to hear Hamilton of Texas, DURANT of Louisiana, MAYNARD and STOKES of Convention: and we cannot all go to Philadelphia. especially since our State Convention is to be held simultaneously with that. Will the Union General the spontaneous action of citizens?

The California Union State Committee baye requested its delegation in Congress, with Senator Conness at its head, to attend the Convention of Southern Unionists, to indorse its purposes, and assure it of the ing: full sympathy of the party. Another emphatic answer to those who pretended that the Union party was coldly disposed toward Southern loyalists.

The attempt to manufacture a convention of soldiers and sailors, to support Mr. Johnson's policy, has been promptly met by the Soldiers and Sailors' Union of Washington, which has called a grand meeting at Pittsburgh, Pa., September 24. Every State is to send its heroes. The men who crushed the Rebellion should speak in tones that cannot be mistaken through this Convention. The veterans who fought for four years for the Union will never approve a policy which would at one blow turn all their victories to defeat.

The annual report of the trustees of the Cooper Union shows not only the prosperity of this noble institution but that it is destined to become far greater. Its future influence is immeasurable; seven years have made it invaluable to our educational inerests. Its scientific and art schools are sustained admirably by the working classes, and the free night school has been attended by nearly 1,000 persons in the last term. The usefulness of the Art Department for women can scarcely be over-estimated. The Union is so rapidly increasing in popularity, as its benefits

ment. Every year three gives Mr. Cooper new proof them off of our hands-those who placed the slave in the con management, the Cooper Union must become one of Only allow me to say in warning that sentimes education the most valuable educational institutions in the world.

"The Loyal Tribune, it is understood," says The Express, " was the offspring of a conviction in somebody's mind that a sort of New-York TRIBUNE could be kept alive in the South; but the result would seem to show that some one has blundered." Some one has blundered in this miserable sneer at the suspension of the only Union journal in New-Ocleans. Some one has blundered in encouraging the Robel spirit till military power is required to protect loval papers. The New-Orleans Tribune was stopped by the rioters, who were not stopped by President Johnson, and it is like The Express to rejoice over such a double act of shame.

## THE JOHNSON SOLDIERS.

Gens. Custer, Dix, &c., urge their fellow soldiers in the late Civil War, to unite with them in holding a Convention at Cleveland intended to pave the way for a Rebel-Copperhead triumph in our approaching elections. Contrary to the most notorious facts, they assure those soldiers that the late Rebels have in good faith acknowledged that they were wrong in

forcibly resisting and seeking to subvert the authority of the Union in the South when, nearly every prominent journal in the South emphatically denies and scouts that assumption. Assuming, in defiance of facts as notorious as the sun, that the late Rebels are now all loyal, and well-disposed toward Unionists, Dix & Co, plead their cause as follows:

"But, though individuals may be tried, coarieted and punished, communities connot; nor can the States and their people, without a plain victurion of the Constitution, be denied the right of representation, through men personally qualified, in the councils of the mation. The intention of Constress seems to be to deprive them of representation just so long as suits the purposes of the Radical party. Many essert that it will consede the right whenever the constitutional amendment shall have been adopted and each proscribed State shall have radified it. But it is quite certain that the amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and therefore that it will not be adopted. Some, perhaps many, of the Northern-States will reject it; and we cannot expect its legal ratification by any of the lately insurrectionary States. If there were no other reason why the Southern States should reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranciples convity all the men in the South should reject it, it is enough that it proposes to disfranciples convity all the men in the South should not be along the states of the Rebel ermy, we still could not expect the South to adopt it, for a large majority of men in the lately insurrectionary States, through compulsion or choice, served in the Robel army, and their vides alone would overwhelmingly defeat it. Would Un'on soldiers, to recover pal'timal privileges, disfranchise and degrade their old commanders? As there is no probability that the amendment will be ratified by three-fourths of the States, the plan of restoration which Congress appears to have determined on it at heat impracticable."

—That is to say: The plan of reconstruction pre-

-That is to say : The plan of reconstruction precribed by Congress is impracticable, because the Rebels will not assent to it. And why will they not? Because "it proposes to disfrauchise nearly all the men in the South who have influence over the masses of the People." No, it does not. It proposes that ertain of the more conspicuous and culpable Rebels shall be excluded from Federal office until Congress shall see fit to remove the proscription. Is not that quite another thing?

But we take Gens. Dix, Custer & Co. on their own ground. They ask our soldiers to put themselves in the place of the Rebels against whom they fought, and say whether they would vote to disfranchise their leaders and comrades in arms. Now, it is notorious that some Two Hundred Thousand Blacks fought against the Rebellion-fought bravely and well; so that many thousands of them sealed with their lifeblood their devotion to the Union. Nearly all the survivors, it is perfectly notorious, are doomed to perpetual disfranchisement, and to be left without any

The World persistently stigmatizes the National Convention of Southern loyalists, called to assemble at Philadelphia on the 3d prox., as "The Mean White honorary delegates to the Northern and Southern Union soldier to what regiment he belonged: "The have been fighting on the other side."

Gov. Bullock, with ex-Govs. John A. Andrew. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, NATHL. P. BANKS, and both U. S. Senators from Massachusetts, with the U. S. Senators from this State, are among the delegates from the North to that Convention. The Unionists of Pennsylvania will be present by thousands. So would those of this State, had our State Committee called our State Convention to meet this week, as they ought. Every Southern State will be represented by men who braved death as preferable to treason. If these your true men ?

SOUTHERN APPEALS. We give place to the following remonstrance by a Southern lady against appeals from her section to Northern benevolence, because we think the business overdone, and her reproof of it very pungent and forcible. And yet we must say that she is too vehe-Tennessee, with others who will probably attend that | ment to be wholly considerate and just. Not a tenth part of the Southern people have been here begging. whether in person or by proxy; nor are they likely to be. Those who have come did not represent the great body even of Southern Unionists; much less of the Committee look to this matter? or shall it be left to ex-Rebels. Very few had any hand in sending them. And, while we heartily agree that these appeals have been quite too numerous, and often for objects that might well wait, we do not see how those who choose are to be debarred from coming. If anything will deter them, it is such scathing rebuke as the follow-

SOUTHERN BEGGARS AT THE NORTH,

BY A CONFEDERATE.

In visiting Ireland, the traveler is at once overwhelmned with an avalanche of petitions for charity, and thousands of mouths vociferate "give! give! This eternal cry justly disgusts the stranger, and he leaves Ireland with the conviction that the Irish are the most worthless people in the world.

Should a stranger visit Naw York now, he would-and with just cause-form the same opinion of Southerners. What has become of Southern pride and independence \* Is it possible that all noble traits have been whipped out of hermen t-that subjugation has subtracted their manhood and made them a

I would not be harsh to the land of my pativity, for I love each grain of earth that iles under her anny skies; but I am mortified deeply, truly imortified, at the stand the South has taken. Not a day passes but brings to this vast metropolis agents for the estensible purpose of getting subscriptions for sundry purposes. Were they begging for bread, then I should not censure their course; but it is for objects which can be very easily dispensed with antil we are able to build and support

them ourselves. First there comes an agent for a freedman's school. Now, rest appropriations have been devoted to that very laudable undertaking-the education of negroes. I myself am an adve even when it was against the laws of my State, my negroes were taught by me-and very upt scholars I found them, in spite of the assertions of many as to the impenetrability of the darkey's cranem. And I consider it our duty to God and darkey's crauram. And I commiter it our does not done to try and make the freedman worthy of his position by religion, under our voluntary system, is a business every educational advantage in our power. But now, while the producted by practical men, that is, by men of we are unable to produce such advantages even for our Whites, when practical understanding and common sense, in

of the value of the great institution he founded; and we believe that, with the post of excellent financial distance to require education, and can felly appreciate it? When he is sufficiently accomplished, he will take the position in soraises a freedman (in his own estimation) far above the White man, who is his superior in every respect. For example, the negro (Randolph) who addressed the audionce at Cooper Institute, on Wednesday night, declared that he was consured by his friends for associating with the President and affirmed, in extenuation of his actions, that men in his position were often, through policy, compelled to associate with people far beneath them. Then they apply for funds to rebuild colleges, churches, and even Masonic todges? Why not use the few barns the Federals left us for such purposes, until we are able to rebuild our public edifices? Surely, we shall not remain such a poverty-stricken race for say I do not wonder. We should remember that the North. too, has suffered in this bloody struggle-that, although her resources are vast, her calls for help are many. We cannot expect that we can get help to rebuild every hen house and barn that was destroyed during the war! I would respecifully suggest that the South use a more criminating judgment in the selection of ter beg-gars, and not send any ignoramus, who, for the sake of having his expenses paid, would come North and beg like a dog for the cast-off garments of our conquerors; If she needs aid for any noble enterprise—for the welfare of the country—let her select one of her best educated, most refined and intelligent men, one who understands the art of begging, whose powers of eloquence are strong enough to draw the dimes out of the listeners' pockets, without having to pluck it by hand, as a dentist does a tooth. Let her send a man with tact and delicacy, who is convinced of the necessity of his enterprise succeeding, and then rest assured that the North will cheerfully respond to our every call for aid, for the hearts of the people are not all frozen. It is amusing and annoying to watch the countenance of the Northerner change as he is introduced to Mr. Snooks from the South, His face speaks plainly, "Another of those everlasting bergars!" and he often refuses to aid a laudable enterprise because he does

not wish to show partiality.

What has become of Southern energy? We know that, impoverished as we are, we have within ourselves vast resources that, in the course of time, will make the South the richest country in the world. See our wast forests, and our many water-courses. We have there alone materials to work with for generations to come. Why not, if we really need and, get Northern capitelists to advance means to develop our resources? Many would be willing, even under the existing state of affairs, to sottle among us and establish factories and improve our lands could they have any assurance of kind feelimprove our lands could have all the same as a serious ting; they are sensible enough to be willing to invest their money in Southern property, for they know the vast returns the future will bring them. Then why reject kindness prof. fered in good faith, when with our own means, we can cetablish institutions worthy of the South! I do not say those things in the spirit of unkindness-far from it; for I, too, have lost my ad in this struggle, and I know how perfectly heartbroken and helplass some of us are. Still, we are not all pleaders for charity, and it now rests with the South to correct this error and to convince the North by her future course that the whole South has not become a nation of beggars.

\* Note —The sensible people North do not expect us to harmonias at once, the position site stave has hitherto held toward the master readers it map salled not un time—and soon too—when we resize the advantages resulting from the abeliance of shaver, we shall be fadd that things are at they are. Now, we are in creatly the same position as the hitle by whose father had given him a screen whipping, and then taid him to stop crying immediately. The little fallow gave three or fun load screens; the father applied the red again; whereupon the chard stopped crying, and looked pitcounty into his situation face, saying, "Pa, you are mighty hard on a follow; do you expect me to ease off all at once?"

## PRACTICAL EDUCATION. A speaker at the Convention of the New-York State Teachers' Association recently held in Geneve, ob-

jected emphatically to Tax Tarsune's advocacy of what he called special or practical education, which aimed at preparing our youth for usefulness in the various fields of active duty, to the neglect of the regular systematic training of the mind in all the granches of a liberal education. Such speech hava fine sound of breadth, culture and intellectuality; but it seems to us at fault in respect to accuracy of statement. It is doubtful whether any system of education has, or ever had, in view the regular systematic trainng of the human mind, the best possible cultivation of the intelligence, or the production of highly-finished faculties. Systems of education grow out of the practical needs of times and communities. When deltherately shaped or altered, the effort has been to adapt them better to the immediate uses of the society in which they were maintained. They were all at first special and practical; they all aimed at preparing youth for usefulness in the various fields of active tuty to which they were called. It was the simple difference in the kind of usefulness demanded, and in the kind of fields opened, that decided the character of the system. The Classical or English system was probininently practical and wonderfully fitted to its Convention," and says the Radicals of the XVHIth | purpose-its purpose being to train a select number of Congress District of our State "resolved to aved | men at great cost for the needs of the country in church and State and society; to prepare a learned first number of our Extra or Campaign Tribunks is now content on of mean Whites and sneaks." The World class for the administration of government, the main-out, it possesses many interesting features. The political news of the day is summed up, and all the issues in real sentiments were identical with those of the West | classes, the laboring classes, generally, were left out of Pointer on Staten Island, who asked a convalencent the account. The "affairs" of the community were committed to gentlemen, not to the people. And as at all, if the doctrines of the late Philadelphia Convention Sixth Virginia," was the reply. "Tirginia " rejoined the people needed no education to prepare them for the rather surprised West Pointer. " why you ought to usefulness in situations they were not permitted to occupy, so the gentry on their part needed no education to prepare them for usefulness in situations which they would not occupy if they could. No doubt the sentiment prevailed that education was a bad thing for the people-something they did not require and would not know how to use. But whether that were so or not, the point unquestionably was to get a suffiient number of thoroughly-trained men to do the exclusive work demanded by religion and politics, Aristocratic institutions called for an aristocratic system of education, and the system came at call, and are " mean Whites and sneaks," where will you find | met the exigency. Admirably arranged for its ends it was. It presupposed a class of men who had leisure for long and elaborate study, and could afford to pay for the best instruction. It assumed the existence of a body likely to be so far removed by rank or social position from the common drudgery of ordinary life as to be able to devote themselves to studies of a remote, secluded, abstract kind, and to fix their attention on certain stately standards of literature and of character whose distance from every-day existence made them peculiarly impressive to thoughtful minds. It took for granted that balanced, matured, disciplined powers were the product to be sought, and that immediate knowledge, practical information, mental furniture for ordinary working occasions was not so much of secondary moment as utterly irrelevant, and undesiraole among the higher orders. Training of the faculties was the point, and such training of the faculties as was conducive to a calm, sober, abstracted, conservative exercise of them, under the influence of tradition. It was not popular education certainly, for popular education was not contemplated; but it was severely practical education for the work expected of the intellectual classes. Such an education, it is manifest, is wholly unsuited to our times and people. Our social life is planted on another basis, and regulated by another

principle. The problem with us is, how to educate all the people for the work they have to do. No special business falls on the select few. Religion does not; government does not; literature does not; the confuct of social existence does not-any work may devolve on any man, because all positions are open to all men, and all work in America is severely practical in the common usage of the term. All work demands active faculties, ready invention, store of useful information, knowledge of the actual state of affairs, and skill to turn it to advantage. Government with us is a practical business, conducted on business prinsiples, and best conducted by men of native intelligence, well acquainted with the history of the country and the tendencies of the popular will. The statesman must be a man of ready expedients, ample cotemporaneous knowledge and strong popular sympathies, rather than a man versed in antiquity, learned in precedents and strong in state traditions. Even new circulating library, a very important improve- leave the freedom to the processary provision for our families. I say why not have common sense, in to New-York for trial. Elsewhere it has ceased to be an experiment, and has become a fact. Chicago has late was died this morning.

ple require pastors and preachers in the same condition of life and on the same plane of experience with themselves. For the rest-the commercial classes, the trading classes, the industrial and agricultural classes demand the same thing with modifications. They may hold positions in church and state, and must be liberally instructed in departments generally connected therewith; they must be qualified to become intelligent voters, respectable politicians, decent writers and speakers, passable men of affairs; but above all they must be qualified to become good farmers, able mechanics, competent engineers, capable men in practical sciences and arts, fair mathematicians, calculators, chemists, thrifty economists, and generally good men of all work. The great business of the country is now, and will for a long time be, the development of its material resources, the comfortable subsistence of the common people, the application of discoveries to industry, the social emancipation of the "masses" (begging pardon for the phrase), the adjustment of honest relations between different orders of men, and various departments of labor, the accommodation of laws to liberties, and the establishment of institutions for culture, health and entertainment such as befit republican communities. This business demands the united efforts of all Americans, from the least to the greatest, in their several spheres of ability; and as far as education can advance it, it must be advanced by the common schools, from the primary schools of the village to the high schools, like Mc-Granville and Antioch, and the seminaries of more pretension. Even universities, like the noble one of Michigan, will be abundantly occupied with this labor. The few that can afford the luxury of an elaborately trained mind and a finished scholarship will find abundant accommodation and respectable facilities in our older "colleges." If they need a finer culture than they can find there, they must hire private tutors or study in Europe. But our best colleges are waking up to the idea that they are planted in America, that their patrons are Americans, that the young men who come to them are to grow up into the responsibilities of American duty: and they are admitting the importance of giving the new system a predominance over the old. This was the burden of discourse among the Alamni of Harvard at their recent anniversary. No clique of theorists is laboring to effect this change. The genius of American life is producing it; the genius of American life is demanding that all the wealth and power and talent that is given to education in America is none too much to be given toward the equipment of our young men and women for the duties immediately before them-the imperative duties of a new people, in a new country, under new laws of social existence and new principles of civil and political organization. The tendency bewailed at Geneva is simply a tendency toward an educational system as ity. We can easily understand how it was stolen; well suited to the United States as the old system is and we know who blinked over the theft. to Europe. The time may come when we can devote ourselves to the production of fine scholars, "complete in all the branches of a liberal education;" but that time is remote as yet, and will not be urgent enough to engage the attention of our educators at large till the present condition of American life shaft be considerably modified.

multitude. The most effective preacher is no more

elergy, amply endowed with crudition. But the peo-

## CLEAN STREETS.

The Hon, James R. Whiting, supported by the Citizens' Association and by the Board of Health, has bought the street-cleaning contract from the former contractors, Brown, Devoc & Knapp, and the people of our City may now hope to have clean streets. soon as Judge Whiting and his associates can make the necessary arrangements and get improved mahinery, and inaugurate a system suitable to the wants of a great city, we expect to see our streets a model instead of a disgrace. The advantages of clean streets, in a sanitary point of view, cannot be overestimated.

### IS SLAVERY ABOLISHED? The World says:

THE TRUE ME, after great jubilation and clorification at etime, and frequent citations of the smeadment as a part of a Constitution since, now declares its belief that it has never or ratified by three-fourths of the States "

- The World herein bears false witness, as (we regret to say) is its habit. THE TRIBUNE insists that the anti-Slavery Amendment is now a valid, vital portion of the Federal Constitution. Yet it was not ratified by the Rebel States because they liked it, but because they must: hence, it was not really ratified are sound. But they are not sound.

All enthusiastic and sincere men have a passion for prediction. Thus an esteemed correspondent writing to us the other day upon the subject of capital punishment ventures to prophesy the certain abolition of the death penalty. The Inquisition has been swept out of existence; dueling has been prohibited; public hangings have been abolished-"next in course will follow capital punishment itself, the last of this barbarous, grim and impious train." We are reminded by this of a prediction made by a

philanthropic English nobleman, Lord Nugent, who said, A. D., 1845: "The gibbet has not fifteen years" life in it. If in 1860, fifteen years hence, there shall be a death punishment existing, if we shall still be in this world together, reproach me with being the falsest prophet, the veriest fool that ever presumed to talk of the advancing spirit of the times." To this Chambers's Edinburgh Journal added : "We cordially agree with Lord Nagent, and undertake a share in the hazards to which he here exposes himself." Nearly six years have passed since the expiration of the period fixed upon, and they hung a man only the other day in England.

Unfortunately, great reforms can never be accomplished by predicting them. The death penalty was in such bad odor in Massachusetts twenty years ago that it was almost impossible to hang anybody; now they perform the work there with but little protest from a few individuals. The gallows, after the execution of Prof. Webster, experienced the benefit of a reaction, and the hanging has been pretty steady ever since. It is a matter in which very few people take any interest, because nobody expects to be hung. The courts will go on strangling culprits forever unless somebody sees fit to undertake the conversion of legislators to common humanity and common sense.

# The Richmond Examiner foreibly says:

The Richmond Examiner forcibly says:

"Several of the Conservative papers at the North are agitating the question whether there will be a revolution attempted by the Radicals if they are beaten at the Fall elections. We do not think they will try anything of the sort. They are men who are exceedingly violent when all the strength and numbers are on their side, who rear at you like itoms, when powerful and prosperous; but the moment their side becomes the losing one, they become as mild as sucking doves, and as timerous as a deer. "No; the Radicass will make no revolution, however much they may threated, vapor, and bully." Their moral nature will shrink from the crime of unsuccessful rebellion."

—The Examiner interlands the above with another

-The Examiner interlards the above with sundry false and irritating charges which we suppress, copying only so much as is commendable. It is very true, O Rebel cotemporary! that our sort, "the moment their side becomes the losing one, are mild as sucking doves"-in other words, when outvoted, we acquiesce in the popular verdict. Virginia looks up from a thousand scenes of carnage and desolation to carso non for goading her into a very different course. The legitimate result of your policy and of ours is exhibited in the contrasted North and South of to-day.

Having stood the test of years in several of our Western cities, the Nicholson pavement now comes

used it successfully; St. Louis has adopted it, and effective for his Hebrew, Greek, and Latin-for his Chricinnati, proverbially slow in permitting innovations, biblical and classical lore; mother wit is his best last year purchased the right to use it in her streets, prompter after moral carnestness, and an intelligence and is nowsubstituting it in the place of bowlder-stone well furnished with immediately available information | in many of her most frequented thoroughfares. The s his best outfit. A state church requires a state principal objection to wooden pavements, namely, their liability to rapid decay, in the Nicholson pavement is obviated by the free use of coal-tar, one of the most powerful antiseptics known in chemistry. The advantages of this payement are smoothness of aurface, freedom from noise during the rapid passage of vehicles, durable and a firm, sure footing for horses, without an adamantine hardness. For streets in which the sewers, gas and water-pipes have already been laid it is undoubtedly the best pavement in use, and, if properly put down, will outlast either the Belgian or the Russ. It will, perhaps, prove more expensive here than in the West, because of the difference in the price of lumber; but, if fairly tried, will, we doubt not, eventually prove successful beyond any former experiment.

The Evening Post mistakes its ingenuity for conviction when it strives to prove lukewarmness on our part to the cause of the Southern loyalists and earnest loyalty on its own to that of the great Union party in its contest against the President's retrogradation. We invite The Post to turn back its records, and tell us the precise time when it left off its attempt to make respectable the policy which provoked the massacre in New-Orleans. Is our neighbor yet satisfied that there is not the ghost of a chance for conglomerating out of such odds and ends as assembled at the Philadelphia Convention a great free-trade Democratic Republican party, with just morals enough to boast a few anti-Slavery instincts saved from a bartering expediency, and make a plausibly intelligent betrayaf of principle? The Post has found itself dreaming. It must not accuse others of not being wide awake.

To blame Cong. ess for not turning aside from the great and engrossing duty of legislation to make a party in the South, strikes us as the bight of absurdity. Few expected that the President would prove treacherous to the principles which elected him, and The Post is unusually late in believing it, if wo have ever understood it to mean that he has been guilty of more than a blunder. The President's " policy," is is well known, had possession of the South before Congress even met, and that policy, backed by all the creatures of reconstruction, stood in the way, opposed every measure passed by the representatives of the people. If some deemed those measures to protect and invigorate the Union sentiment of the South not strong enough, The Post was not of the number. For the rest, all that we have to say may be briefly summed: If the President had not betrayed his millions of constituents by the most shameful recreancy in American politics, and if thosa who believe with The Post had cordially resisted that betraval, instead of attempting to serve two masters with half a heart, we should have had to-day a stronger Union party in the South. We are at a loss to perceive how the Union party threw away its opportun-

The Genesee Valley Free Press says: The Genesee Valley Free Press says:

"A well known citizen of Wellsville, Mr. L. D. Davis, whe has long been supposed to form one of the three 'Bread and Butter' Republicans living an ong us, in a conversation with Mr. E. J. Farnum, bifored in case Mr. F. would give \$70 to precure 50 copies of The Wester, Tajsuvar, for three months, to pay all other expenses, and see that they were placed in the hands of non-reading voters. Mr. Farnum accepted the offer, wrote the cheek, and all who are acquainted with Mr. Davis know the work will be faithfully done."

- Mr. Davis is no "Bread and Butter" Republican. and never was. He used to train in the company of those who are-that's all. He is one of those Republicans who "enlisted for the war," and did n't ask any

The Independent contradicts an idle report that its Editor, Theo. Tilton, is a candidate for Congressing Brooklyn or elsewhere. His ambition is satisfied with editing the most widely circulated and generally read religious-political journal in America-probably in the world-and he wisely refuses to be a candidate for amy office,

## Generosity with Public Money. Mr. E. P. Walton, ex-M. C. for Vermont, in a notice of

wrangle in that State concerning certain votes of anther ex-Member, sees fit to say:

other ex-Member, sees fit to say:

"Now a little more on the Book resolution. Greeley, who first called it 'a swindle, knew it was just and right; for has himself, when in Congress, voted for these very books, not for the Labrary of Congress as we did, but for himself, Why, then, did Greeley censors the purchase of these books for the Library! His reasons were both personal and political. When Greeley voted to have Congress buy the books for the information of the Congress of the books for himself, Gales and Scaton were his brother Whighs but when we proposed to buy the same books for the Labrary, Greeley was a Republican not Gales was dead, and Col. Scaton's Insulingencer was not quite Republican. So, for the most contemptible of all reasons—out of mere personal and political spite—Greeley was anjust to Col. Scaton, and dishonorable and untair to his own political friends in Congress who voted for the resolution."

-This gross and utterly wanton attack seems to require a few words of reply. They are these:

I. Mr. Greeley, while in Congress, never consciously and purposely voted for the purchase of ANY books whatver. It was asserted, as a good joke, that he once voted by mistake (by rising in Committee to be counted) to page for certain books which had been ordered by Congress at the preceding session when he was not a Member. This story [possibly true] was circulated only because he was known to be actively opposing the purchase of any books

II. The books distributed to him as a Member were by him directly forwarded to the Corporation Library in the City Hall of this City as belonging rightfully to that City; and in that Library they still remain. At all events, no one of them has ever in any manner enured to him. All he had to do with them was to pay from his own pocket some \$6 for their transmission to New-York.

III. As to the prepriety of buying 100 copies or so for the Library of Congress of a set of books with which that Library was already supplied, Mr. Walton has a right to his own opinion. Overs is known to be, that Congress has no right thus to lavish the public money, and that to do it n a time of Civil War, when the Government is subsisting by forced loans and rushing into debt at the rate of Forty or Fifty Millions per month, was little short of trea-

If Mr. Walton wishes it believed that we did not object to such purchases when in Congress, he surely knows better. And, as his article shows that he supported the measure, not because the Library wanted the books, but because Col. Seaton (the seller) wanted the money, we do not see that we need say anything on that head.

A Sing-Sing dispatch to certain of our naighbors, yes terday, talked of Conservative or Johnson delegations ruled out of the District Convention at Creaton Dam, Westchester Co. This is sheer nonsense. Wie believe there was a bogus or Johnson delegation from the U. S. Assessar's office in Sing-Sing; but it represented negody but an omnibus-load of Federal office-holders and expectants. The tone of the Convention may be inferred from the fact that Horsee Greeley had, for Delegate to the State Convention, 33 out 59 votes. We believe the majoraty for Radicalism and Gov. Fenten was even greater the this.

# CALIFORNIA.

DEATH OF A JUDGE-MINING SHARES-ARRIVAL

FROM JAPAN.
SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, August 21, '886. Harry Lee, Judge of the Sixteenth Judicial Disrict, was killed at Sacramenta on Sunday, by being thrown

trief, was killed at Sacramenta on Sunary. Or weing turbers from a buggy.

There were notive sales of sugar to-day. Terms over \$1,000, forty-five days. Circle A. Crashed brought \$12.22, per 100 pounds. Circle A. B. \$22 674 per 100 pounds. Circle A. B. \$22 674 per 100 pounds. Circle A. B. \$22 674 per 100 pounds.

Mining Shares are general's firmer; Imperial, \$24, Beloher, \$135, Ophir, \$2005, Sarage, \$1,175. Legal tender's menhanged. San Francisco, Wednusday, August 22, 1866.

The bark Valetta, from Kanagawa, July 19th, brings 2,810 packages and 1,131 half cheats of Tes. The new error of tea is of good quality and is coving in freely. Prices all the same as last reported. The stock of silk is small. A lodge of Masons has been established at Yokohama. The captain of the Italian frigule Magenta had been accredited with power from Vioter Emandel to enter into a treaty with Japan.

Rues at Yeldo and fallen 2 boos per ploud.

Obitunry.

Potrsville, Pa, Wednesday, August 22, 1866.